

All persons desiring the EXAMINER on trial from now until the new year, will be supplied on application by merely remitting one three cent stamp to pay the postage, or to all who wish to favor us with a subscription for one year, we will send it from now until January 1, 1882.

Friends will you not warm up and strive to spread the light when so much can be accomplished at so small a sacrifice?

THE EXAMINER can be found for sale at the following places in Hartford: Barrows Bros., 256 Main Street. Conroy & Larkon, 167 Main. Rose's, 57 Trumbull. Mrs. Dickerson's, 56 Trumbull. J. R. Barlow's, 232 Asylum. W. J. Anderson's, 699 Main. J. F. Burr's, 451 Main. G. H. Fox, 45 Main and 287 Park, and by news-boys on the street. Middletown, at Store of W. J. Conghlan, Main st. Portland, at Store of James Pyne. North and South Manchester, by Nelson Thompson. Kensington, J. Eddie Marion.

We had always believed and claimed that it was the intrinsic value in the metal which really made the money; but when our banker refused to accept a 5 cent piece through which a hole had been punched (not bored), we must confess it knocks a hole completely through our argument.

Rev. J. Hyatt Smith of Brooklyn, elected to Congress as an Independent, voted with the Republicans on the speakership. What an aspect! A servant of the Lord joining hands with those whom he in effect heretofore denounced, as agents of the devil. The workmen's club of Brooklyn is after him.

In the recent elections the National party made substantial gains in every State over that of the presidential vote. The old hide-bound party papers haven't yet heard of it.

## Political Corruption.

Charges of corruption made by one political party against another carry but little weight, since slander and falsehood have become the principal stock in trade of the two old parties. These charges are so common, and often so absurd, that they seem to fall harmless at the feet of both men and parties, and it is only when the most positive proof of corruption is produced that even disinterested persons are convinced of its existence.

For the last twenty years the United States senate and the executive department of the government have been millionaire hot-beds. Distant and disinterested parties have discovered this, so bold and reckless have become the transactions of these political free-booters.

Speaking of the robberies in the United States service, Prof. Swing, from his pulpit, says that "this is a nation of mingled children and thieves." And the only palliation or apology The Chicago Tribune has to offer in defense of the party responsible for these frauds is: "It may be a little humiliating to the masses of the American people thus to be told bluntly that they are 'children' helpless in the hands of thieves, but this is a graphic picture of the shame which has fallen upon the nation."

The government of the United States in the hands of those who at present, and for years past have controlled it, is nothing more nor less than an engine of robbery. The spoils of public plunder, and the control of the machinery of government by political thieves to aid them in their schemes of robbery, are the aims and objects to which American statesmanship has become prostituted.

The London Pall-Mall Gazette, in referring to the recent disgraceful proceedings of the senate, says that it shows "the importance which place and patronage have attracted to themselves in the republic." That "there seems to be no longer any statesmanship in the American senate." That "the men in power seek no longer great and lofty aims, but give their talent to the ignoble work of rewarding their friends and punishing their enemies in order to prolong their own official power."

How many men have entered public life from the walks of poverty and on a salary which did not meet their current expenses, become millionaires in a few years! Look at the frauds and robberies connected with the Pacific railroad legislation. In reference to this, Hon. S. F. Miller, one of the justices of the supreme court in 1868, said he knew of one member of congress who owned \$800,000 of stock in the railroad above referred to, without ever paying one cent for it. The information of this at first startled him, "but," said the judge, "the enormous corruptions at Washington which have since come to light, and the great fortunes made by members of congress about the time of said land grants and other laws of monopoly, have convinced me that unless the American people assume more patriotism and less partisanship, the land of Washington and Jefferson will soon sink into ruin beneath the weight of its own corruption."

This villainy is made possible only through the blind partisan bigotry of the mass of the people, whom Prof. Swing styles "helpless children in the hands of thieves."

## Spirit Manifestations.

THE GREENBACK PARTY is "DEAD." The Nationals in the town of Sprague elect a representative for the third time. New Haven, 321 votes against 107 last year for Weaver; Groton 18, last year 5; Stamford 52, last year 12; Rocky Hill 46, last year 1; New London 25, last year 13; Stonington 26, last year 11; North Stonington 16, last year 2; Middletown 76, last year 45; Bridgeport 77, last year 59; Naugatuck 67, last year 8.

In other States many candidates were elected. New York State casts about 60,000 against 12,000 last year. It seems to us if the National party persists in dying at this ratio, that in a few years the country will have an "overproduction" of graveyards.

There is a lesson to politicians in the spectacle described by "Mac," of Judge Maddox, an aspiring greenbacker, behind his apple stand in the Capitol. This singular spectacle may be an incentive to renewed strife for the loaves and fishes, or it may serve to disgust the average politician at the seemingly meager rewards of patriotic following.—Hartford Times.

The mental occupation of this victim of stern conviction, undoubtedly deserves the sneers and sarcasm of every high-toned aristocratic journal. Poor Judge Maddox! How different it would be if you had only been a good, honest, consistent democrat of the stripe which graces the editorial sanctum of the Times office; you would then have gravitated to a far more congenial, honorable and lucrative employment, in "readingjust," for instance, out of the hands of widowed mothers, fatherless children and ragged newsboys; the little accumulations deposited in some dime savings bank, those blessed institutions so especially designed for the accommodation and benefit of the working people.

A great move is made in the road to national ruin when literature is allowed to embody the idea that the rogue and the good man are entitled to equal consideration in society and in the republic of letters. Nineteen centuries of civilization has decided that any argument however specious which tends to absolve all the bonds of society, to confound all ideas of right and wrong, and to destroy alike reverence for parents and respect for laws, is a *reductio ad absurdum* and needs no answer.—Religious Herald.

This would be more to the point if the Herald would only condescend to insert the word "just" before the word laws. Would a religious journal have us "respect" a law that punishes a hungry man for stealing a loaf, while it contains a trap-door through which a whole gang of political thieves may escape?

The Colt fire arms company have presented Rev. Dr. Gage with a handsome revolver as a compliment to his heroism in capturing the burglar. The Putnam Phoenix, of which Dr. Gage is chaplain, are delighted with the prowess of their comrade. A testimonial started at the Times office is to be given him, and already more than \$100 have been subscribed.

This is all right; but if it had been the "hired man" or the "servant girl" instead, who had "surrounded" the burglar, we would not hear of any "testimonial" from the Colt Co., the Putnam Phoenix, or the Times office; no, not even as much as would purchase sticking plaster to cover the most insignificant scratch. Out on your sickly hypocritical sentimentality.

We have received the following "query" from some anonymous source, and though such contributions are generally assigned to the lower regions of the waste basket, still we believe the motives of the writer were good and the question is therefore worthy of a reply:

QUERY.—Ought a paper devoted to the interests of labor to advertise dress goods "at a price which every lady knows is far below the cost of importation and about one-half the real value?" The more goods are sold at such prices the less duty is labor rewarded.

A LADY.

This of course refers to an advertisement in our columns. Now if our reply would be simply, "Why not," we would throw the burden of proof on the "lady"; but we do not desire to take so ungallant an advantage.

Therefore we proceed to answer, by first making enquiry into the cause of goods being sold below their real value, and the result of our investigation is this: There is a system in vogue in our civilized world to-day which forces one person to labor for the pittance which another is willing to give. This leaves uncontrolled and unregulated the motive power in man, which we call selfishness, and therefore the stronger absorbs the greater portion of the products of the weaker. The producing classes—through this system of working for wages—are not allowed to consume only a small part of that which they themselves produce. This necessitates a piling up of unsold goods, which if not disposed of at some price, by some means, eventuates in completely blocking the wheels of industry. Now, in brief, we come to the point where we ask the "lady." Is it not better for the people who produce goods to have an opportunity of purchasing them even "below the cost of importation," than to be obliged to allow them to remain on the market and thereby throw those out of employment who mainly depend on the manufacture of such to gain a livelihood? While the EXAMINER condemns the system that makes such a condition of things possible, yet it sees no wisdom in battling against the effect while the cause is allowed to remain.

The Hon. J. B. Weaver, Hon. E. H. Gillette of Iowa, and Jesse Harper, the greenback orator, were delegates at the Chicago Convention.

## Have the People Cause to Complain?

No. III.

The best way to judge of the policy of the men who have had the control of the administration of our government, is to examine their past record, and in the light thus afforded us we shall be better able to say whether we ought to endorse this policy or trust these men in the future.

If we discover that our household servant has consorted with thieves and robbers, betraying his trust in order that he might share in their spoils, we ought to be very careful how we trust in, or employ that servant again.

So if men whom the people have chosen to guard and protect their interest are found to have betrayed them into the hands of swindling sharpers, it follows these representatives or others holding to the same policy, can no longer be trusted.

It is with a view of turning the eyes of those who read these articles upon this record that we go back and go over matters which to some may seem to be unimportant, and at the present time of no interest. Again, history of acts done in the past is something we can point to without fear of being contradicted.

At the close of the last article we found that the so-called financiers of the country, by their manipulation of Congress, had forced the importers to buy their gold and pay any price which they (the financiers) might see fit to ask.

Let us see what steps were next taken by these men after they had come into possession of the dishonest greenback. We would now call your attention to the formation of that gigantic plot against the people, which enabled the bankers to carry on a system of legalized robbery. We mean the system as it was organized, and as it exists to-day. It authorizes the formation of monopolies called national banks which, having purchased a certain amount of government bonds, could deposit them in Washington and receive for them in return ninety dollars for every hundred, in a kind of paper money called national banknotes. The banks should still draw interest on the full amount of the bonds so deposited and yet have ninety per cent. of that amount returned to them to form their capital in establishing and running a bank. This money, which they obtain from the government for nothing, they lend to farmers, merchants and mechanics, for seven, ten and twelve per cent. interest, in advance, according to the locality of their operations, east or west. Contemplate with us for a moment their position. We will say they have forty thousand dollars capital in gold to commence with. This they could exchange for one hundred thousand dollars in greenbacks. They could then exchange these greenbacks for one hundred thousand dollars in government bonds, receiving six or seven per cent. interest in gold and free from taxation. They could then deposit their one hundred thousand dollars in bonds with the government, receive their interest on the full amount, and yet get back ninety thousand dollars with which to perform their banking operations.

Is it any longer any surprise that they were able to sap the industries of the country and control at will the fate of thousands of our citizens. But their operations did not cease here. They were not satisfied to have their interest on the bonds paid in gold, but they obtain the passage of an act in Congress, called an act to strengthen the public credit, whereby they make the bond itself payable in gold, after it has been issued and come into their possession, at the rate of forty and fifty cents on the dollar in gold. They next demonetize silver, thereby making gold the only legal money in the country capable of performing all of its work, while they themselves are the possessors of the gold, and the government must first obtain it, either directly or indirectly, of them, before it can be able to pay back to them. Next, to have the government and the people more completely in their control, they take measures to draw in from the country the greenbacks, which, notwithstanding their being dishonored by the government, are still busily employed by the people in all kinds of business and productive industry; but they raise the cry through their tools, the newspapers, "We must contract the currency." The government must draw in the greenbacks upon which they are paying no interest, burn them up, and issue non-taxable bonds, upon which the people will be obliged to pay interest, to take the place of the money so destroyed.

F. E. C.

Land League Meeting.

Mr. J. C. Britton, late delegate to the Chicago Land Convention, representing the Parrell and St. Joseph's branches gave a very interesting and satisfactory account of his stewardship, on last Thursday evening, to the "Parrell"; and will speak to the members of the St. Joseph's branch on tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon, 4 p. m., at the Cathedral School hall, corner of Capitol avenue and Broad streets.

The gentleman at the close of his very elaborate and well prepared report was tendered a genuine and heartfelt vote of thanks.

Mr. Donnelly, from the St. Peter's branch, reported the securing of Rev. Father Sheehey for the 28 inst. at the Opera house; and desiring the co-operation of all Societies interested, in making the occasion of one of the greatest denominations of the kind that Hartford has ever witnessed. Messrs. D. J. Griffin, Britton, Greaves, Roper, and Chute were appointed as a committee of arrangements on the part of the Parrell branch.

## Where's the Slave Would Wear a Fetter!

Where's the slave would wear a fetter  
Made to Mammon's modern curse?  
He who yields shall fare no better,  
He who strives can fare no worse.

Where's the man of manly daring,  
Wise in word and bold in deed—  
Self unsparing—danger sharing—  
With a brot or in his need?

Blind hoodwinking—dastard shrinking—  
Heaven and earth shall curse alike:  
Rise! the brain is first with thinking,  
Rise, the arm is strong to strike!

No receding—no retreating—  
Every man must do his part,  
Whilst the march of freedom's beating  
In the blood of every heart!

By the starving infants crying  
By the mother's moan for bread,  
By the millions of the dying,  
By the thin, unburied dead!

By the land that you inherit  
From the Father, God, who gave;  
By the heaven you cannot merit,  
If you die a willing slave!

Will you let your children perish  
At the rich man's scutcheon'd gate?  
Or the wife you fondly cherish,  
Serve his lust and swell his state?

Tell the tyrant, tell the traitor,  
That grows rich on your distress;  
You are man, and who is greater?  
You are man, and he is less!

Tell the thing of lordly malice,  
Labor means to claim its due;  
Whilst for him there is the palace,  
The bastille is not for you.

And if still he'll proudly brave you,  
Crouched behind his golden might,  
Use the power that Nature gave you,  
Sweep him, sweep him, from your sight.

Demore's Monthly for December is up to its usual standard for art, fashion and literary, and offers special inducements for the year 1882. Now is the time to subscribe.

This week brings to our table as exchanges the New York *Sentry* and Indianapolis *Sun*. Both are eight page papers, and full of life. The *Sentry* stands guard over what little of the liberties of the people as are still left, whilst striving hard to regain what is lost.

The *Sun* is endeavoring to shed the light of truth upon the darkened alleys of wrong and corruption, revealing to the much misguided people the traps and snares set for them by those whom they employ and well reward, to otherwise labor for their material interests. To corporate influence and corporation slavery both are a terror.

We also take occasion to thank the *Winsted Press* for its kindly notice of our birth. We prize it the more highly on coming from a journal which has always remained faithful to its convictions and the best interests of the people, even in times that tried men's souls and found some without any.

The N. Y. and N. E. R. R. is now completed from Boston to Fishkill, with Jay Gould as boss conductor. Some thoughtful people speak ill of him on account of his monopolistic tendencies; but we are not of the number; knowing that everything—including a hog—acts according to the nature given it. The freight hauler on the road, however, experience some benefit, receiving an advance of wages. Conductors now receive \$3 and brakemen \$2 per day. This no doubt is intended as a sugar coating for the monopoly pill; and how nicely it will go down.

The ladies of St. Peter's Land League held an enthusiastic meeting in the basement of the church on last Sunday evening, Mr. Patrick Mahon entertaining them with a short recital; after which the usual transaction of business took place, adding several new members to the roll. Miss Rierdon, their accomplished secretary, addressed them briefly, and then proceeded to the quarterly election of officers. Miss Hodge was again nominated for president, and after considerable opposition on her part was unanimously re-elected, with the following efficient staff: Vice-president, Miss Nora Ryan; recording secretary, Miss Rierdon; financial secretary, Miss Delany; treasurer, Mrs. M. Donnelly; executive committee, Mrs. John Melrose, Mrs. Hillard, Misses Bracken, Nealy and Waters. We congratulate these ladies in appreciating the efforts and ability of the officers who have made their branch second to none in the State.

At the quarterly election of the ladies of St. Patrick's Land League, the following officers were enthusiastically accepted: President, Mrs. A. McNamara; vice-president, Mrs. W. Quinn; recording secretary, Miss M. A. Dunn; financial secretary, Miss Grogan; treasurer, Mrs. John Quinn. Their next meeting will be Thursday evening, Dec. 15.

Blue Ribbon Cigars—Soby.

"Mamma, can't we have any thing we want?" "Yes, my dears, if you don't want any thing you can't have."

During the past week one of the leading Dry Goods Houses of the City, has been selling *Dress Goods* at a price which every lady knows is far below the cost of importation and about half the real value. The goods are one and a quarter yards wide, and every thread of the finest wool. It might be impertinent to ask where they got them, and how they do it. But that they do it, is a fact, and the Store, is the Bee Hive, corner of Main and Temple sts.

## A Suggestion.

For several years past we have been considerably at a loss to ascertain the exact distinguishing features of the democrat and republican parties. We have repeatedly inquired of members of the two rival organizations as to the nature of the fundamental doctrine on which they were at issue; but, alas, have never had the satisfaction of obtaining the desired information.

We have asked of men who professed to be "democrats." "Well now, how do you know that you are a democrat?" We have asked men who called themselves "republicans" the same question; but we might have just as well asked an oyster why it wore a shell.

To this lack of consciousness on the part of members of the opposing parties must be attributed in a measure the fact of so many failing to vote the "right ticket" on very important occasions, thereby causing extreme disappointment and agony to their guardians, who are always desirous of course, to see things go "straight." Our attention has been called to this matter of late in a very marked and special manner, by the lamentations and denunciations of a very influential partisan journal of our city.

As the object and desire of the EXAMINER is to say and do whatever is best calculated to alleviate the sufferings and advance the material welfare and happiness of the people, we cannot refrain from offering a suggestion here, hoping it may be of service to our friends in the future, in enabling them to avoid all mistakes, and learn in a moment to what party they belonged, thereby sparing the feelings of those to whose charge they are specially committed.

Why not adopt the device of our Hartford police department, where the democrat wears on his hat an *odd* number and the republican an *even* one. By this means there can possibly occur no mistakes, for if one on going to the polls should happen to forget just what he was, why all that was necessary would be to take off his hat very politely and hold it for a moment in front with the peak towards him.

The only objection we can possibly conceive to this arrangement is, that if some of the "regulars" should get to sparring or "knocking off hats," their politics might get considerably mixed. This however can be readily overcome by the appointment of a commission specially instituted to supervise such matters.

Will our friends act on the suggestion?

"Say," said the city youth to the modest countryman, "hay seed out o' your hair yet?" "Wal, is the deliberate reply, "I judge not from the way the calves run after me."

The man who has been speculating in Confederate bonds explains that he wanted to tackle something that was a little safer than the average mining stock.

Young Lady: "So you're better again, Mr. Grubbles?" Grubbles: "Well, no, miss. No, I can't say as I'm a bit better. Not a bit. I ain't maybe not quite so bad as I was, though. That's all I can say for it."

"Well, neighbor Simmons, how much shall we put you down for towards buying a chandelier for our church?" "Nothing. What do we want a chandelier for? We haven't got anybody in the parish who could play on it after we get it."

Smoker's articles of every kind—Soby.

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Or in the battle's van,  
The only fight that's not in vain,  
Is where we fight for man.

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